The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1908.

A MENACE TO PROGRESS.

Following up our recent remarks on the decision in the Northern Securities case, we think it well enough to recall the cir cumstances which led up to the formation of the Northern Securities Company.

The great Northern road and the Northern Pacific road are parallel lines. Two years ago Mr. J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and those associated with him, by making an alliance with Mr. J. P. organ, obtained a control of the stock of the Northern Pacific. Hill and Morgan thun attempted to buy the St. Paul road, and failing to do so bought instead the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Harriman and thistassociate, who owned the Union Pacific road, protested against this purchase of the Burlington as an invasion of Union Pacific's natural territory, and quietly began to purchase the of the Northern Pacific road. a little while Messrs. Morgan and Hill discovered, to their dismay, that enough shares had probably been purchased by the Harriman people to take away the control of the Northern Pacific. Thereupon there was frantic competitive buying of Northern Pacific shares, which, as some of our readers will remember, caused that stock to advance to \$1,009 per share and precipitated the Wall-Street panic of May 9th.

After the fight was over each side claimed to own a controlling interest in the property, one side holding a majority of the preferred stock and the other side a majority of the common stock, and the situation was complicated and alarming. Meantime, Mr. Morgan returned from Europe, and his party and the Harriman party got together and talked the situation over. The result was a com-promise through which the formation of the Northern Securities Company was agreed upon, in which company both parties should have an interest, and which should hold a majority of the shares of both roads.

It was entirely legitimate, as things go, for these men to go on the open market and purchase the shares of the railroads concerned, and it was perfectly legitimate for one side or the other to get a controlling interest in the shares of either or both roads. There was no violation of the letter or the spirit of the Sherman law in this competitive buying, but, as has already been shown, it caused a great stir in the railroad world and in the financial world and precipitated a panic. If the fight had been kept up there is no know ing what the result might have been, but it is fair to presume that it would have caused great distress if not disaster in

were men of affairs and they readily saw that a continuation of the fight would be hurtful to themselves if not to the country at large, and so with their usual dis cretion they agreed upon terms of peace. It would have been impracticable, even if it had not been illegal, for them to pool their shares and put them in the hands of a trustee, for the life of every man is limited and there would have been no certainty of tenure. The only way out of the difficulty seemed to be the organization of a securities holding company which should have an indefinite lease of life.

And so the Northern Securities Company was organized, not to restrain trade nor to injure the roads involved nor the general interest of the public, but as a solution of a problem, as the only practiening situation. Yet the courts have decided, and we think properly decided, that this company is an illegal corporation un der the Sherman anti-trust law, and mus

not be permitted to perform its functions.

We are not criticising the decision of the court, for it was the duty of the court to construe the law and to decide the legal points involved in accordance with the law. But we would direct at tention once more to the danger of thi law and all such laws which interfere with the natural rights of citizens and with the natural laws of trade. In our opinion there has been no more significant and impressive illustration of the danger from mischievous and meddlesome legislation than is brought out in this decision. Fortunately, the decision was delayed until after the crisis had passed, but it is our deliberate opinion that if the Northern Securities Company had been declared illegal immediately after its formation there would have been another Wall-Street panic with disastrous results. So far as that particular case is concerned we are inclined to think that the worst is over and that the parties in interest will probably be able to adjust themselves to the new situation

stockholders, some of which may be for black-mailing purposes, and if such suits are brought and the Sherman law rigidly enforced, what interest will be safe?

"Restraint of trade is a very broad term." We are not raising an alarm, but we repeat, what we have more than once said in other days, that the Sherman law, as it now stands, is a menace to the great interests of the country. Mr. Roosevelt and his associates who are playing to the galleries and catering to the autitrust sentiment, may yet find that they are playing a dangerous game, and that not only for the convict farm service (t. e. they have created a Frankenstein to trouble if not to undo them.

TEMPTATIONS.

We elipped the following story from the

Sunday-School Times: A lad of seventeen was telling an older friend, recently, of an experience he had that day. As the apprentice of a car-penter, he had been sent to a saloon to chat day, As the apprentice of a canponter, he had been sent to a saloon to
take the measures for a new counter. It
was very cold weather, and he arrived
with his teoth fairly chattering in his
head, for his coat was thin. The saloontoeper immediately mixed a hot drink,
and pushed it over the counter to him.
"It will cost you nothing," he said.
"Drink it down, and you'll soon stop
shivering, my boy," "He meant it kindly, too, and didn't think any harm," said
the apprentice as he told the story.
"That's what made it harder to push
it back—and I didn't want it." "It must
have been a big temptation," said, his
friend. "That saloon-keeper might have
started you on the road to ruin." "Well," friend. "That saloon-keeper might have started you on the road to ruin." "Well," replied the lad, "It takes two to make a temptation. There is no saloon-keeper and no cold weather can make me drink when I don't want to. The temptation I'm afraid of is the one that I'm ready for before it comes, by hankering after for before it comes, by hankering after it. I don't take much credit to myself for recusing that drink, and, if I had taken it, why, I wouldn't have put all the blame on the saloon-keeper, as some folks do. It takes two, every time, to make a successful temptation."

This story is interesting to us because it comes from a religious paper and because it emphasizes a point which we recently made in discussing this subject. We do not hold, as some of our critics have tried to make it appear, that saloons should be permitted by the government in order to try the faith of the youth of the land and in order to give them an opportunity to exercise their will-power and overcome temptation, But we do contend, as we said originally, that the youth who depends upon the law to save him from temptation and from he power of temptation is in danger of hell fire. The young man who expects to make a character for himself must rely upon him self rather than upon legislative enactment. He must exercise his will-power and learn to do right in spite of tempta-

Some of our unfair critics have also tried to make it appear that The Times-Dispatch has encouraged young men to drink whiskey. This is so utterly absurd that we shall not dignify it by giving it formal denial. We have said, it is true, that there is no harm, per so, in taking a drink. We have said so because it is absolutely true and we have been trying to bring out the facts in connection with this interesting question. If our statement is not true, what can be said of the Lord himself, who drank wine and gave it to his disciples to drink?

Of course there is no wrong, per se, I taking a drink, but untold wrong may come of drinking intoxicating liquors and untold harm has come of it.

Therefore, we have urged our young readers not to take chances. It is a dangerous thing for any man to begin to drink liquor, because he does not know until he has made the test whether or not he can drink within moderation, and in making the test he may wreck his life and destroy his soul. Therefore, again we have counseled and we do counsel with all the earnestness of words that our young readers abstain from this dangerous practice. They are safe so long they must rely upon their own will-power and not upon prohibition to save them. If they are determined to drink, all the prohibition laws in the world will not save them from drink. In this as in all other temptations, a man must rely upon his self-control, with the help of God, to save him from the powers of the tempter. Those who rely upon the kindly efforts of prohibitionists are as foolsh as the

who built his house upon the sand. We commend to our young readers the example of the lad mentioned by the Sunday-School Times. Temptations will young man tempted, but all the powers of darkness cannot make him yield,

THE BLOODHOUND.

"Old Sleuth" is a favorite character in detective fiction. He takes his title from the ideal bloodhound, who having once put his nose to the ground never loses scent of his victim, but pursues him through forests, over roads, along crowded streets, and finally "collars" him and holds him until the heavy hand of the law is laid ever doubted. He does not deserve this

upin him. The original sleuth-the real bloodhound -was of old much used in the chase. He is not a particularly ferocious dog, but abolititionist romances connected his name with the pursuit of fugitive slaves in a manner that has made it very odious. It is a real case of giving "a dog a bad

name, " etc. That hounds were sometimes set on the tracks of runaway negroes in some of the Southern States, we suppose, there can be no doubt. So, too, the English used to set them on the trial of Scotsmen who raided their borders and carried of their cattle,

In the West Indies the bloodhound was inter-bred with the bull dog and a very flerce creature was the product. So far as we know none such was used in the South; but instead there were deer crossed with bloodhounds and hounds, trained to detain and not to injure the the fugitive slave. To this day small packs of such hounds are kept, and occasional use for them is found in the pur-

At the Virginia penitentiary farm there has been such a pack for years, and some care has been given to their breedgiven though the Supreme Court should
affirm the decision of the lower court.
But is that all? Are there to be no
more suits under the Sherman enti-trust
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
created a such and such times, by such and such
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
created a such and such times, by such and such
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
created a such and such times, by such and such
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
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created a such and such times, by such and such
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
created a such and such times, by such and such
law? Possibly not, but the way is wide
created a such and such times, but they have not distinguished themselves. The escapes of conthat wild onion chase and the scent seems
to grow stronger.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
to grow stronger,

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the way is wide
to grow stronger.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the way is wide
to grow stronger.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the way is wide
to grow stronger.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the supreme Court.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the supreme court.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
on the supreme court.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
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on the supreme court.

The West Virginia floats like a cork
o some care has been given to their breed-

The Legislature evidently believes tha real "bloodhounds" would do better, for it has provided for the purchase of such dogs, not only for use at the farm, but by sheriffs who may have need of them in the detection and pursuit of criminals. We daresay Governor Montague was strongly tempted to veto that bill, but he allowed it to become a law without his signature; perhaps not considering it a matter of enough moment for a veto. And so the State is to raise bloodhounds

constabulary-veritable "old sleuths!" We do not like the idea, and would much rather see the industry, if indeed at all in private hands. If it is so promising why have not the Pinkerton's adopted it However, the law provides that this experiment shall be made, and the law must be obeyed.

to prevent escapes), but as adjuncts to the

THE PUBLIC BURDEN.

The Spirit of the Valley reviews with approval our article on the income tax. and after making liberal extracts to show how lacking in uniformity the collection

of this tax is, it says:
"The is all wrong and ought to be remedied at once. These incomes ought "The is all wrong and ought to be remedied at once. These incomes ought to be assessed and the tax on them strictly collected. If all who have incomes in excess of \$500 are assessed and made to pay no one will grumble, but it must be understood that all are to be made to pay and then all will feel that justice has been done.

been done.

"As this matter now stands, it is a shame and a disgrace to the State, and the Legislature should take hold and remedy it at once."

The American people are great beitevers in fair play. Our government is founded upon the principle of equal justice to all and favoritism to none The entire theory and genius of our government is opposed to anything like class distinctions or class legislation. Each and every man is supposed to have the same rights and immunities under the law and the same opportunity to acquire and possess, to enjoy liberty and pursue happiness that every other man has. It is implied also in this that each and every citizen should bear his fair and just part of the public burden. The average American citizen is willing to do this, but he insists that others shall bear their part. He does not think it right for him to have to pay taxes when others are exempt, and when he knows that his neighbor more than himself is not paying, he wealthy himself is disposed to dodge. Of course this cannot be justified in law or in morals. Every man should assess himself fairly and honestly without respect to the assessment of his neighbor; taxdodging cannot be excused on any score. But human nature is human nature, and when men know that the income tax law s largely a farce and a dead letter they do not take it seriously and do not assess themselves as the law commands. We do not excuse the individual, but we have been trying to show that a responsibility rests upon the State to see that the lav is fairly and rigidly enforced. If we are going to have an income tax law it is the duty of the State to make every man pay an income tax and to pay on his entire income, minus the deductions that are plainly allowed under the law. There will be grumbling on the one hand and there will be dodging on the other so long as the present slip-shod system of as sessing incomes is in vogue

PROTECT THE PARK

The street railway company puts itself upon high and safe ground in protesting against the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors at places close to the New Reservoir Park.

No encouragement should be given to the presence of drunken men in or about those grounds. They should be held sacred to the uses of women and children and quiet people generally. Everything possible should be done to make them

more attractive, more serviceable, In the course of time, which we hope is not far distant, we hope to see a creditable pavillon and bandstand erected on the lake side. And in a few years a way should be found to enable "some" of the street cars to run down to the river bank and thus disclose to the public the pleasantest and most picturesque portion of

the park. That would be a great, great improveent and it could be easily made by tunnelling under or bridging over one not very important drive-way,

DOUBTING THOMAS.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Except I shall see in His hand the print of the nails, and put my finger intended in the print of the nails, and thrust me hand into His side, I will not believe." St John xx:26.

We call this man "Doubting Thomas," as if there was only one man who had special mark of distinction. What did Thomas want? He simply desired to be put on the level with the other disciples. For Jesus had appeared to them, and "showed unto them His hands and His We are not told that this was side.' done upon their request, but the fact is stated. They told him of that visit, perhaps dwelling on each detail, and ther it was that Thomas made the statement of the text. What right would these disciples have to gather round this one brother and describe him as "Doubting Thomas?" They themselves had been satisfied by the very thing that he wanted. He deserved more their pity than

their censure. Yet Thomas made a vital mistake. Everyone is making it. It is the mistake of the world to-day, What was this mistake? It was that Thomas laid down the one and only way in which Christ should come to him.

"Except . . . I will not believe," That is to say, "I must have my waynot God's.f' I must appoint line gate through which the Lord shall come my life. If I may stand at that gate and watch it and keep the key of it and see the Lord when He comes and open the gato for Him, then I will be-

we will not believe

And what does such unbelief amount to? Is our infidelity a circumstance worth noting, in the great development of the universe? If you should say, except every comma and semicolon written in the Bible be inspired, I will give up the whole thing, well, what would happen? Would the Bible be destroyed? Would it make God or heaven and eternity void? Nay, verily,

Thus we magnify ourselves, thus we make a great figure of "I will not be-This is what men are doing today and are always doing. This is the way they shut God from their lives. Whereas we ought to sav. "Lord, come in any way Thou wilt. All the ways are Thine only. May I be found ready to open when Thou dost stand at the door and knock."

Men cannot grow into this great aliconquering faith at once. Pity, therefore, rather than scorn, the men who want God to come along their little private road. It is natural. There is about it a selfishness that may yet be chastened and sanctified. It is not the worst kind of selfishness. But it leads astray. Take care that ye limit not the Holy One of Israell A man will say I do not belong to a church, I belong to nature. Shall we condemn such? Nay verily! Who made nature? Whence did nature come? What does nature mean? What is the necessity of the eternal procession that has about it the com pleteness of a circle—the dignity of an

ever new miracle? grounds. But what of the young man who lives always in the garden, and will never come in to the fireside? Wha of the man who will hold confidential intercourse with the gardener, but never there is such a house might suggest s tenant; the fact of such a home might suggest a Father. Some who do no delight in rites and ceremonies might therefore think that they are exiled from the great home of God. Nong

There are many avenues of approach to the heart of the Father, who both knows and understands us all. What did Thomas really want? He wantwanted personal touch. He placed it on the lowest point, contact, physical and bodily. Personal contact is larger than can be defined by any one instance.

A great grasp is contact, so also is a gentle touch, but there is yet a larger truth and influence in contact of spirit with spirit, soul with soul. have it in some form. If any have it in a small degree, perhaps that is all they oan do for the present, better that, than none. It will develop by and bye.

Look at the case of the disciple Thomas. Nothing but the most natural evidence could satisfy him; yet by tonder love and patience he was brought to the high-est point of devotion and faith. Our Lord has many weak children in His family many dull pupils in His school, many raw soldiers in His army, many lame sheep in His flock. Yet He bears with all and casts none away. What a lesson to us! As we review the past with all sins and failures, all its darkness and trial, may we too be led to make the glowing confession, "My Lord and my

The Democratic and Republican editors and publishers of Pennsylvania, are rallying as one man in opposition to the press-muzzling bill that has passed the Legislature and been sent to the Goverpor for his approval. Now His Excellency has to take his choice between offending the newspapers and the Republican boss es; the latter having prepared and pushd through the bill to save Quay and others from too candid criticism. ernor will give the editors a hearing on Tuesday next.

It will be a cold day for them when coal dealers give 2,260 pounds of coal to a ton for 2,000-pound price.

If the law should be passed, requiring them to give a long ton to purchasers, we may be sure they will lengthen their price correspondingly.

That is not only common law, but com

It is believed in some parts of some of the rural districts of Virginia that the Vanderbilts monopolized the sunshine in the early part of last week for that big wedding and to this fact was due the heavy rains in these regions.

It is said to be the purpose of the President's friends to put a Southern man on the ticket with him next year Some one from Maryland, West Virginia or Kentucky "would be preferred." That rules out Dr. Crum.

There is a red-hot fight on in New York State between Governor Odell and Senator Platt. Odell has "turned down" Platt's superintendent of elections and sent in another man's name for confirmation.

The "legal snag" the Senate Commit toe has struck in the Campbell case is probably strong enough to hold until the end of the year and then there will be no judge of the County Court of Am-

If any city and town saloon men have set up a wall about the Mann liquor law so far as it applies to the rural districts Newspaper men need not fear any-

thing. The President has said he will not shoot anything while he is in the

battleships suffer more in practicing for war than in actual fighting. There is a loose screw somewhere. Some of our Northern friends are suggesting that perhaps Cleveland and Till

man might pair on the negro question. Senator Hear-Jefferson was indeed great man, Mr. Byran, but there are others. Mr. Bryan-You bet, Senator.

The Salem Times-Register is still on

******** Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Atlanta Journal: "General Baldwin's statement in which he classes negroes, Pilipinos and dogs together, made in the face of the present administration, is nothing more nor less than a prescription for a dose of official arsenio."

Columbia State: "Yes, let's have columns state! "Yos, let's have it settled. Suspense is worse than the certainty, however calamitous. We'll all get on the fence and watch the dissh between Uncle Sam's engine and the Morgan bull."

Birmingham News: "The endorsement of Grover Cloveland by the Tennesses State Senate doubtless was a source of actreme annoyance to a well-known Kentucky colonel. Such action next door to his own State may call forth some regular anti-Grover editorial' sizzles."

Florida Times-Union: "The Fresident will visit the famous 'Death Guich' be-fore leaving Yellowstone Park. He should by all means take some of his recent Southern nominations along with him."

Nashville Banneri "The negroes who refuse to work for reasonable wages of fered them should not be allowed to loat around the saloons. The same rule should also apply to write loafers."

FROM THE CHURCH PAPERS.

To the believer the world may say what it pleases of hopelessness and despair; it may tell, as oft as it will, how it has looked into the crudble HBIS and gone into the dissecting-RISEN, room and found no sign of the life to come; but he has looked into the door of the open tomb and seen the vision of angels and heard the glad acclaim, "Christ is risen indeed," and in the joy of this relevation and stayed by the abiding condidence of this hope he goes on his way rejoicing, knowing that where He is there we shall be also.—Southern Churchman.

Southern Churchman.

Solomon, with all his knowledge of trees, could not think of any tree more beautiful and full of joy. "As the apple tree among the trees of NEVER-PAD- the wood," he makes the ING BEAUTY. bride to sing, "so is my beloved among the sons." The first paradise had a tree of which the father of the race might not eat. But the second, the far greater and everlasting paradise, has a tree under which the redeemed gather, in a land where the beauty nover fades and the fruit nover fails.—Central Presbyterian.

We think the modern Christian puts

We think the modern Christian puts too little stress on prayer for "temporal blessings," yet the pretension to heal all the ills of mankind lacks TEMPORAL Scriptural authority and BLESSINGS. Apostolic example. Paul three times besought the Lord to free him from a vexing malady and failed. Our wise way is to present the case to the Lord and accept His decree.—Richmond Christian Advocate,

It was a pen of the widest knowledge of human nature that wrote, "Those who ceed as a teacher withou

EDUCATING confidence and trust in the

BY pupil, Too often do parent

TRUSTING, repel and harm their chil

dren by treating them as though they could not be trusted. Confidence is the very first step in winning and in inducing confidence. How car a child be drawn to God when he is continually threatened with the searching eye og God? There is r in the Orient superstition of the God is our truest educato has given us bodily energies, mental powers, and a will to choose and to perform He trusts us with all these lovingly counseling us not to use them to our own destruction.—Sunday-School Times.

Personal and General.

Mrs. Josephine Drexel has presented two life-size statues to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, which were unvelled yestorday.

In memory of his boyhood days as a worshipper at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Boston, J. Plerpont Morgan has presented to the church a priceless Book of Common Prayer.

Miss Kathryne E. Lamb is the only operatos a newspaper. It is called the Bloomingdale "World," a seven-column folio, published every Friday.

The Lotus Club, of New York, will give a musical dinner on April 25th in honor of Richard Arnold, who celebrated this month the twenty-fifth year of his connection with the New York Philharmonic Society, of which organization he was for many years its concert master.

Professor Otis Tufton Mason, Professor Ous Tutton Mason, curator of the division of ethnology and acting curator of the department of anthropology of the National Museum, has just celebrated his sixy-fifth birthday and the forty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his career as a scientist. Editor of the Times-Dispatch.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensboro Telegram says:

The outcome of the Reidsville murder The outcome of the Release interests a good deal more satisfactory than it would have been had the law not been allowed to take its course. It is also true that the public mind is resting easier than it would have had not reasonable haste been used in settling the young murderer's fate. The law's delay is what sets mischief afoot.

The Wilmington Messenger says: The Wilmington Messenger says:

Mr. Cleveland's romarks on the negrequestion were the most sensible yet utterad by a northern man on the subject. Mr.
Cleveland is not given to making nonsensical utterances or to discussing questions of which he knows nothing. Even
his enemics will have to admit this.

This interesting paragraph is from the Reidsville Review: iteidsville Heview;

A local ministor stated on Sunday night
that William Jennings Bryan quoted more
from the Biblo than any preacher in the
State. Bryan would make a rattling good
ovangelist, and it is a pity he does not
give up his high political aspirations and
enter the pulpit.

The Asheville Citizen sarcastically re-As a further proof that the United States can compete in the open mar-kets of the world with any bidders, our Postoffice Department is just now dany

ng to Denmark a monopoly of rotten Defense of the Stenographers

FREDPRICKSBURG, VA., April 13.— Editor of The Times-Dispatch, Sir.—I trust you will pardon the liberty a stranger takes in addressing you, and that the enclosed article on "The Sten-ographer," by Dorothy Dix, taken from your paper, may be sufficient excuse for this letter.

and unfortunate, and a ready helpfulness for all in need of ald. It is therefore most surprising to find in the same paper this abominable article by an irresponsible person, whose writing, always flippant to a disgusting degree, is in this case simply nauseous. She is trying to be witty and amusing, but in reality is reflecting discredit upon the army of women who are trying to earn an honest living as stenographors and type-writers. Of that class in New York I am entirely ignorant, but her aspersions have no geographical bounds; they are sweeping, and embrace the entire class. I think, therefore it is time for some one to defend our Bouthern girls. All over our Southland are hundreds and thousands of women of gentle birth and breeding, whom the fortunes of war have forced into the ranks of bread-winners. The majority of these are refined, well educated, modest young women, whose work as stenographers in no wise detracts from their right to be considered gentle-women. They can both spell and punctuate, and most of them write far better Binglish than Derethy Dix. Of course there are some investment and flippant journalists, but it is unfair to judge any class by its poorest specimens.

I have in mind now, a lovely young women in my native State. Georgia, who is a stenographer in a large city of that State. Her employers are a higher salary than any man in their employ. She supports her family, her father, a brave Confederate veteran, being disabled by the hardships of prison life at Fort Delaware. She has bought a home, and educated two younger sisters, and is still the dainty, modest little lady she was when she began work as a stenographer. This is only one case out of many that have come under my personal observation, and I feel righteously indignant when I read such flippant nonsonse, and see it disseminated by so dignified and influential a paper as The Times-Dispatch. My interest in the matter is purely impersonal-kind Providence has cast my lines in pleasant places, but I cannot stand quietly by and see

this base fashion without a protest

Fredericksburg, Va., April 13.

Hospitality Has Its Limits, Editof of The Times-Disputch:

Vory sincerely

Editof of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The lucid and logical comments of your correspondent, I. P. M., will doubtless soften the scrupice of those who have questioned the appropriateness of an invitation from the University of Virginia to President Rossevelt; his eulogium upon the mind, manners, motives and mothods of the President will, with equal certainty, gratify that gentleman and his adherents.

adherents.
To one phrase, however, as used by the writer of the delightful latter referred to, exception must be taken. His advocacy of according what he beautifully terms "the hospitality of our glorious old Riate." "when opportunity is offered," suggests a question as to what really con-stitutes that noble and generous quality admitted to be pre-eminently a characte

stitutes that noble and goldenous quantities of the South: What is hospitality? What are its limits? And has it limits? Does the far-famed hospitality of the South demand that an individual, an institution, or a family open the doors of that inner sanctuary, the home, to all conditions of men, irrespective of social station, personal attributes and recorded behavior? Does it require that we send out literally into highways and byways to gather in guests to enjoy the privileges of our fireside and our table? Or, do men, even the largest of heart, those from whose doors no chance passer departs hungry and naked, use discrimination in inviting guests to the enjoyment of a hospitality which entails certain measures of intimacy and presumes some requitted of good will? Even in that marvelous ingathering of the scriptures was not the invited guest expected to come clad in a suitable garment?

If it be conceded that the mandates of hospitality are supreme and universal when claimed by the needy, can they be held to cover voluntary invitations to the great of this world, with an unmistable expectation of some material return to be anticipated? The President has made his appreciation of this form of hospitality as clear as the noon-day by his frank requittal of the "hospitalities" of Charleston. Can we recall without a smile the soft sentimentalities exchanged during that memorable visit between the President—whose "Southern mother" was so often on his lips, and the courtly Charlestonians who lavished their amentities upon their guest?

By all means, since the world wars.

Charlestonians who lavished their amenities upon their guest?

By all means, since the world wags on, let us Virginians hold out the right hand to this compatriot; let us feast him, and bandy compliments with him, and dance with his daughter if he brings her. Let us have "a good time" together in the appropriate idigm of the day. But let us hesitate to bestow upon our performance the sacred and gracious name of Virginia hospitality.

Yours, Mr. Editor,

AN OLD-FASHIONED VIRGINIAN.

Mrs. Maybrick.

Mrs. Maybrick.

Bditor of the Times-Dispatch.

Sir.—Mr. John L. Chandler, of Mobile, Ala., uncle of Mrs. Maybrick, was my room-mate at the University of Virginia, and most intimate friend and companion, we were rarely ever separated, we used to walk and ride together most everywhere—on one occasion we rode out to the tomb of Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, and although there was a little feeling against the University students by Capt. Levy who owned and occupied Monticello at that time, he not allowing any of the students to visit the place, Chandler and myself determined to ride up to the mansion. When we got there Capt. Levy was on the porch, he invited us in and showed us through the home and pointed out many relics left by Mr. Jefferson. He told us we might attribute our cordial reception to his having just finished a good dinner. When we got back to the University and told the students what a nice reception we met with, they would not believe us. Mr. Daniel Chandler, Mr. John L. Chandler, father and grandfather of Mrs. Maybrick lived in Mobile, Ala., at that time, my brother of the firm of De Sha, Sheppard & Co., cotton brokers, lived in Mobile, Ala., and was a very close friend of Mr. Daniel Chandler: There was no better people or more highly esteemed than the Chandlers in all the Southern country. It would be hard for me to believe that Mrs. Maybrick could have been guilty of the crime of which she was convicted and have suffered so long and pationity. fered so long and patiently.
N. C. SHEPPAKU, M. D.

Defense of Mrs. Smith,

Defense of Mrs. Smith,
Editor of the Times-Dispatch.

Sir.—The articles printed in Chicago about Mrs. J. C. Morris Smith were greatly exaggerated. They started with a wild tale published in one paper, and the other papers took the thing up.

I worked on the case myself, and am, therefore, in a position to know that Mrs. Smith's actious throughout were above reproach. She is a woman who has been deeply wronged financially by a man whom she trusted. Her relations with Owen Burns were those that exist between friends, and even he has never had a word to say against her character.

I write you this in order that her friends in Virginia may know the "inside" of her trouble, and sympathize with her in her distress.

Yours Sincerely,

HERBERT VANDERHOOF.

Events of the Week Under Brief Review

Gen, Frank D. Baldwin is the lates prominent military man to get into trouble by the too free rise of his tongue. The report comes from Washington that he will be called upon to furnish an explanation be called upon to furnish an explanation of some remarks he recently made in Denver, which remarks got in the newspapers as usual. He is quoted as saying that one of his reasons for liking the Fillipino as a soldier was the same that gave him a preference for the negro in the same capacity—that "in a fight I am not worrying about him safety, as it does not make any difference whether he gets killed or not." The same dispatch says that Gen. Baldwin added, "There is nothing more to it. If a person owned a thoroughbred or full-blooded dog and also a cur, is it but naturaf that he would prefer to have the cur killed before the other?" Gen. Baldwin did some very fine work in Mindanao during the Moros outbreak there and thus attracted the favorable attention of the President who promoted him from Colonel to the rank of Brigadier-General and recently he was assigned to the command of the department of Colorado. He had scarcely reached his post at Denver when he was alleged to have uttered the words quoted above, words that will surely give him trouble from the present administration. of some remarks he recently made in

Stock speculators and others interested in great railway schemes were not sur-prised last week to learn that the merging of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad into the Rock Island system, which was projected some time ago had been abandoned. This is reputed to be due to the decision in the Northern securities case, and such may be the case, though it is to be observed that that decision relates to the combination of parallel or competing roads, while the St. Louis and San Francisco stands in no such relation with the Rock Island. However the abandonment of the scheme to form this combination goes to show that the recent decision is regarded by railway magnates as boing even more far-reaching than at first supposed and also that they are at see as to what may happen in this work of trust bursting. road into the Rock Island system, of trust bursting.

Some very interesting statistics published in the news columns of one of the New York papers of the past week show that there are employed in the city of New York in musical plays of one kind and another, good bad and indifferent, between 1,200 and 1,500 women in the chorus. The salaries range all the way from a few as high as \$150 down to \$10 per week. Taking a mean average of \$20 a week for the chorus girl it will be seen that no less than \$24,000 is paid out every that no less than \$24,000 is paid out every week in chorus-girl salaries alone. In a season of 30 weeks the expenditures in salaries for chorus girls would amount to salaries for chorus girls would amount to no less than \$720,000. This is merely an estimate for some ten companies playing in New York, but when it is remembered that at present Chicago has probably half that number of musical plays on view and that scattered throughout the country there are innumerable companies playing musical pieces, each and every of which must have its chorus, it may readily be inferred that the expenditure for this sort of material is something enormous.

To-day the people of Hartford, Conn will hold Memorial services to Dr. Horace Wells, whom, it is claimed by them, was the discoverer of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic. The announcement just a week ago has revived in New England the old controversary as to the priority of that discovery. The Springfield Republican comes to the rescue of a former citizen of its town and declares that one Dr. Jackson got all the glory in this country and in Europe for the discovery. This statement brings out the Boston Herald which says: Dr. Jackson didn't get the glory in this country and Europe, and he didn't deserve it. It belongs to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, and the best authorities on both continents say so.

Our information on the subject gives the glory to Dr. Wells and many a poor sufferer has praised him for these many years. old controversary as to the priority of that discovery. The Springfield Republi-

A full review of the first eleven months of soif government in Cuba has been published in the New York Sun. It is by one of its best of the Sun's observers and writers and can be relied upon. According to this review nearly a year has passed and all the tostimony shows permanent and peaceful soif government for the and peaceful self government for the once unhappy island of Cuba. It fully corroborates in detail the statements from corroborates in detail the statements from other sources that, in the words of one, the people "seem to have developed a real genius for self government." President Palma's administration is dignified and respected. There has been no disturbance, and the Sun's correspondent declares that any armed revolution is "quite as improbable as it is in any State of the American Union." The financial results are even better than those of American occupation. General Wood's administration reduced the surplus \$1,100,000. President Palma's in much less time has increased it over \$1,500,000.

The present state of Cuba is one result

The present state of Cuba is one result of the Spanish-American war which the United States can view with unalloyed satisfaction.

We do not attach a great amount of value to predictions as a general rule, but Mr. John W. Bookwalter, an Ohio million-aire and an earnest student of our nationaire and an earnest student of our national development has written an article that makes such pleasing prophecies and one that is so much in accord with our own opinion that we are constrained to at least offer a prayer that it may prove true. He says that the next few years will reveal a remarkable growth in farm values and profits, especially in all of the eastern section of the United States, which includes the Southern States. It is indeed that in a short time their lands will be of more value and profit to the owners of the same.

The statement comes from New York that pearls and emeralds have become as scarce that precious stone desiers in New York are obliged to obtain them from private sources to satisfy the demand. It is not so much the result of an increased demand, although pearls are becoming more popular each year, as on account of a falling off in the world's supply of gems. Unless new emerald mines are discovered soon it is not unlikely that emeralds will become the rarest precious stone in the world. Several stones now in the hands of New York dealers are worth from \$15,000 to \$50,000 apiece, while they range from 10 to 30 carats in size and are not free from imperfections.

The latest and most drastic child labor law has just been enacted by the New York legislature and having been signed by the governor is the law of the land. The bill forbids the employment of any child under 16 years of age, or without a certificate showing his age and that he has attended school the equivalent of 180 days during the school year prior to his 14th birthday. It limits the hours of employment of such children to nine hours a day, or 56 per week, and further stipulates that such hours shall be between a A. M. and 9 P. M. while the working hours of women are limited to 00 hours a week with similar daily limitation. This measure applies to factories only. Just what the law may regard as a "factory" is difficult to say. The measure may be all right in theory, put it leaves room for plentiful evasions.